

Description to the "Standard"

\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Will falsi andem, nil veri non andem dicere." CINCINNATI.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Mercury left yesterday evening with passengers and mails for England, and a handsome remittance of £610, collected by our worthy Minister, Mr. Thornton, for the relief of the Bombay sufferers. The sum subscribed in Montevideo is still larger, and we doubt not a similar collection will be got up at home.

The Rio del Plata will take, to-morrow evening, a supplemental mail for the packet, which does not leave Montevideo till Friday morning, (30th inst.).

We have heard strange opinions expressed about the failure of the National Government to publish the usual notice of payment of interest on its Bonds, the coupons falling due on the 1st of January. Nevertheless, we venture to say that the interest will be paid, and the neglect is perhaps owing to some clerk who is taking his *villegatura* in the present hot season, forgetful of the affairs of state.

President Mitre says that he has received positive advice of the inauguration of the Anglo-Chilian Steam-Tug Co., in the Straits of Magellan on New-Year's Day.

Capt. Batty of the anti-astronomical Liverpool steamer *Una* expects to take home the rest of the officers and men belonging to the ill-fated *Bombay*; they will probably number 400.

Mr. Lelong's 34th letter on Emigration, in yesterday's *Tribuna*, comprehends many interesting data about the River Plate, which compensate for its monstrous length—1536 lines. He pays the *'Standard'* a sparing compliment about our efforts for cotton-growing.

There is a story abroad, touching the sale of Fort San José by the Montevidean Government, cutting up this valuable strategic position into kitchen gardens. It fetched only \$80,000 silver, although valued at thrice that sum.

The blacksmith Ardill, who was employed to shoot Leandro Gomez, has been murdered at Concepcion in Entre Rios. He is said to have fired 150 shots with an unerring rifle, being ensconced behind a stone wall only 400 yards from the hero of Paysandú, who had his horse killed under him, and also a bullet sent through his kepi.

The last news from the Uruguay has been of such a questionable character, that many place no credit on what has been published. Saá, or Shaw, has lost a splendid opportunity by allowing Flores, after his hasty march from Paysandú, towards the Rio Negro, to retire in the direction of Salto.

Had the Government troops been pushed on, and an engagement forced on Flores, by Saá in front, with Piris making a dash at his rear, the revolution would be over now, but the curse and ruin of everything in South America is mediocrity; and the fact that Saá permitted Flores to fall back on his Brazilian allies, proves that Saá has more discretion than courage.

Had we a Napoleon or a Wellington on the banks of the Rio Negro, the Government troops would have cut up Flores before he had time to receive aid from the Brazilians, and then marching on Mena Barreto driven him back to his own country.

But the chance is lost now, and Flores, reinforced by the Brazilians, is now more than a match for Leandro Gomez and Saá combined.

We regret to observe the funeral notice of the wife of Dr. Juan Maria Gutierrez, the venerable head of the community. The character and worth of the gentleman entitle him to general sympathy.

In this trying domestic emergency, we failed in every effort to send a notice for this pa-

per in Montevideo, but we will carry out our intention as soon as possible. Meantime we cannot get up new supplements on the arrival of the mail.

Hesperidina is becoming quite the fashion, and the owners of the various coffee-houses and gin-shops find themselves repeatedly asked for this new species of Orange-bitters.

To-day we shall have news from Montevideo, per Rio del Plata, and Rosario, per Pavon: it is likely the French packet will also come in with dates from Paris and London to Nov. 23rd.

The new bank-notes, it appears, are to be issued after New Year's day: their emission will probably be very gradual, but we doubt the change of colors will have any effect towards improving the currency.

That part of Magdalena, called Rincon de Nuaria, is formed into a new partido, under the name of Rivadavia.

Governor Saavedra promised to open the Western Railway to traffic as far as Mercedes by the close of the year: very few days are now wanting. The Tigre line was also to be inaugurated next Sunday (New Year's Day).

The favorite amusement now-a-days seems bringing newspaper editors. Some time ago the "Plata," of Montevideo, stated that the Brazilian Government pays monthly 50 doubloons each to the "Nacion," "Tribuna," and "Nacional."

Next we learned from a little paper called "Rosario," that its editor was offered a round sum by the Montevidean Government, but refused. Then the "Nacional" charged the "Cosmopolita" with taking a bribe from the same quarter, and to-day we are informed by the official organ that President Lopez offered \$10,000 mpc, per month, to Dr. Carriego, of Paraná, which the editor of the "Litoral" refused.

A newspaper now seems to be a lottery with all prizes, and we only wonder that neither Aguirre nor Tamandare sends the "Standard" a present of a bag of ounces.

The "Nacional" mentions that a German soldier of artillery was baptized and confirmed by the Bishop on Sunday, his sponsors being Gen. Nazari and Col. Viejobueno. His name is Martin Nemcutty, and he was formerly named David: he is a native of Hungary (which is not in Germany).

We also read of four corpses picked up on the coast of San Isidro, two of them dressed as officers: it is supposed they were escaping from the war in the Banda Oriental, and their boat capsized.

There are several very tastefully arranged cribs, in honor of the Divine Infant of Bethlehem, which attract great crowds to the churches every evening.

The Minister requests all officers left unpaid by the late Commissary Lopez, who blew his brains out, to send in their accounts. It would have been easier to request all who have been paid to attend at the War-office.

We again warn our readers that to-day is All Fools' day among the natives of this country: the newspapers will publish sham bulletins.

THE DO-NOTHING POLICY.

People are wont to palliate their imperfections on the plea of human weakness, but it requires an Argentine philosopher to canonize his capital sin—laziness—under the title of an exalted virtue. Hence we have been for some days treated to able essays by the "Tribuna," and "Nacion" on the wisdom involved in a policy of "inertia."

According to these writers the secret of state-craft is simply "to do nothing," but wait for the current of events, as Peter Simple waited until the river would pass by. This dogma is unfortunately so suited to the national habit of putting off for "mañana" what can be done to-day, that we are certain of running counter to public opinion, in condemning political or social idleness.

Nevertheless we will review in a few words the results of this do-nothing policy among the sister republics of South America.

Peru, for several years, has derived an income of over sixteen million silver dollars from the Chincha Islands in addition to the ordinary revenues of the Republic. What can she show for such an immense treasure? Without material elements to resist a foreign

enemy, or enterprises whereby to

develop the native resources of her territory; Peru has become a by-word for confusion and mis-government, and the President and Ministers are at present under a grave accusation of embezzling the public moneys.

Venezuela, with every advantage of a benignant climate, and unsparing loans of English capital from Lombard-street, has, by following this same do-nothing policy, allowed industry to fall away, and the spirit of nationality to degenerate into a despicable contentment for the sinecure posts of public office.

New Granada, in spite of the industrious example of the Yankees at Aspinwall, has remained buried in the common abyss of South American sloth, and while the commerce of two worlds passes across the isthmus of Panama, the rest of this republic with its capital of Bogotá is slightly more retrograde than under the old Spanish regime.

Tired, sick and disgusted with even a cursory glance of those hotbeds of sedition and depravity called the Republics of Central America, our eye casually falls on Bolivia, which has earned a reputation second only to that "Paradise of Vagabonds," Mexico.

There is an oasis in the desert of Spanish republics—it is Chile. But we at once discover the cause of the exception: here there is no "vis inertiae" in the councils of the state, or the habits of the people. The do-nothing policy, if it ever existed in Chile, has been long exploded, and the Government has called into active existence a steam navigation company, several railways and telegraphs, tramways &c., while the mineral wealth of the Cordillera freights whole fleets of vessels.

How different would be the aspect of the Argentine Republic if our Government imitated that of Chile! Our Congress has not voted a ton of cottonseed, nor offered premiums for industry, nor secured the high-roads from Indians, nor aided immigration, nor buoyed our river-navigation, nor facilitated new industries; simply because the Government seems to think it renders sufficient service to the country by receiving the public revenues, and that the essence of patriotic wisdom is to do nothing.

To exemplify our remarks, we will quote the following lines from a poem by Longfellow, recently translated by President Mitre for the "Correo del Domingo."

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate."

NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE LAW.

The Congress of last session made some changes in the Custom-house law of 1864, to hold for the ensuing year. By a strange oversight the new law has never been published, and several merchants are loud in their complaints on this particular. Doubts are openly expressed as to the chapter of import duties, whether printing paper and books are exempted by the new tariff? as this is the only important alteration. We have repeatedly stated that the duties on the press were abolished by one chamber, re-imposed by a second, and again removed by the first, whose determination became law, as a majority of two-thirds ratified the abolition of duties on books and paper.

This vote in favor of newspapers was almost the only triumph over Government in last session. The Finance Department was strongly opposed to the abolition of paper duties, yet we do not apprehend that President Mitre, however impoverished the exchequer, will attempt to exercise his right of putting a veto to the bill by refusing it his signature previous to its promulgation as law.

The Customs-tariff is usually one of the most important measures of the Legislature: it should be leisurely debated, and published at a sufficient interval before-hand, to make the commercial world aware of its provisions. But it was not brought before the National Congress till the Chambers were about to close, and then hurried through and jostled about like a tennis-ball, until in the confusion no one knew where it was, or how the game stood, at the closing of Congress.

We understand it is being printed at the "Nacion Argentina" office, that

paper and books are exempted from duty, and in a few days it will probably be published with the President's rubric. Meantime it comes into force from New Year's-day, and the delay in its promulgation is a most unpardonable neglect, only accountable as proceeding from the "inert wisdom" of the administration.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 26, 1864.

To the Editors of the "Standard."
In your issue of Saturday last appears a letter from one of your correspondents in Montevideo, upon which I desired to make a few detached observations. Your correspondent, who is evidently an ultra-Blanco in his sympathies, may or may not reflect in that letter your own personal sentiments of the River Plate politics of the day, but I trust to your well known liberality in such matters to obtain a hearing for my own impressions which are quite at variance with those of your correspondent.

I shall not detain your readers with any criticism of that letter, in so far as it limits itself to enthusiasm for the heroism of Leandro Gomez and the defenders of Paysandú, neither shall I now undertake to refute the sophisms which it contains concerning the real import of the Treaties with Brazil, which the Blanco Government has seen fit to consign to the flames. Perhaps the latter topic may afford me material for a subsequent article. At present my difference of opinion with your correspondent consists in diverse significance which we respectively attach to the recent military events in the Uruguay.

To come more precisely to the point, I think that the position taken by your correspondent may be summed up not unfairly as follows: "Paysandú is now out of danger, and by her glorious defense has not only assured her own safety, but has also saved the cause of the Blanco Government. *Per contra*, by the same event and the same logic, Flores is done for, the Brazilians are in the same predicament, having lost Matto Grosso and being about to lose Rio Grande, which will be occupied not only by a powerful Paraguayan force, but also by thousands of allied *Orientals! Entre-Rians!! and Correntinos!!!* In a word, Paraguay comes ahead, the Blancos close behind, while Brazil and the Argentine Republic are nowhere!"

Now, to the best of my feeble comprehension, all this imposing superstructure rests upon a palpable and fundamental error. I do not think that Paysandú is out of danger, but that on the contrary her speedy fall is as certain as any event of the future can be. This opinion is not based upon any illusions with regard to the power of Flores, and would remain the same if I knew that the army of Flores had been cut to pieces by Saá, as it is possible it may have been, according to your correspondent's prediction. Neither is it based upon any exalted admiration of the prowess and achievements of the Brazilian squadron, as exhibited in their three days' bombardment of an unresisting town. I am even ready to believe that Baron Tamandare may have acted hastily and without due authorization in proceeding to the bombardment of Paysandú, and that it is very possible that his conduct may have been privately disapproved by Mr. Commissioner Paranhos. But what I feel certain of—and I call the next few weeks to witness the truth of my prediction—is that Paysandú, having been once attacked by the Brazilian squadron, with infantry and artillery, it has become a point of honor with Brazil to take the town. *Cost what it may*, the Imperial flag must float from the towers of Paysandú, and to that effect the legions of Menna Barretto, and if necessary the entire disposable forces of the province of Rio Grande, will be promptly called into requisition.

When Paysandú shall have been once taken, there will remain no point in the Oriental Republic capable of a serious resistance, except Montevideo itself, and thither we may presume the whole land and naval forces of Brazil, combined with those of the Revolution, will be directed. But leaving Montevideo to defend herself as she best may, let us turn our eyes to the threatened invasion of Rio Grande, and inquire with what elements and what prospect

of success it will be made. That the Brazilian Misiones will be invaded by a powerful *corps d'armee* of Paraguayans, I do not at all doubt; I believe it will take place as soon as the means and requisites of military transport will admit of. That it will at first meet with but little resistance, and will easily occupy San Borja and the neighboring territory, I am equally ready to admit. But all these preparations cannot be made in a day nor a week, and I believe that this movement will be entirely without effect in preventing the downfall of Paysandú and the subsequent attack upon Montevideo. From this point of view it is easily to be seen that the Blancos will have enough to do at home, and will lend no contingent to the army of occupation in Misiones. But how will it be with those hosts of restless and revolutionary Entre-Rians and Correntinos, upon whose assistance the Paraguayans are doubtless reckoning, and which your correspondent, by a stroke of the pen, so liberally assigns them?

The columns of the official Journal of this city for Saturday and Sunday contain the answer to this query. The policy of the Argentine Government is there set forth in no uncertain tone, and it is easily seen that the conjectures of the other newspapers, which have attributed the authorship of those articles either to the Minister of Foreign Affairs or to President Mitre himself, are not destitute of probability. By those articles we learn that the policy of the Argentine Government is one of *masterly inactivity*, that President Mitre carefully refrains from those ostentatious military preparations which would at the same moment afford a pretext to foreign and domestic enemies, but that at the same time he is not to be taken by surprise by any possible movement either in Paraguay or the provinces of the Litoral. President Mitre knows well that a Brazilian alliance and an open intervention in the Oriental Republic, might bring about a "pronunciamento" in Entre Rios; but he is not likely to take either step. He knows also that the people of Corrientes, which province has had its permanent dispute with Paraguay upon territorial questions, would be the first to rush to arms against Paraguay in a purely Argentine war, of which the occasion should be the violation of her own territorial rights. He knows that the people of Entre Rios will follow the guidance of General Urquiza, and he counts upon General Urquiza with absolute certainty for peace and for war. He knows that the other provinces of the interior, and the Republic in general, is possessed of a certain morbid sentiment, which would render a war with Paraguay extremely popular. He knows that the Argentines have never become reconciled to the separation of Paraguay from the Republic, and that the popular imagination represents Paraguay as a sort of new El Dorado, a land flowing with milk and honey, her mountains teeming with gold and silver, her forests bristling with yerba maté, and her plains covered with cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, and all the wealth of a gently tropical clime. Her railroads, her telegraphs, her arsenals, fortresses, and steamers, have taken deep hold upon the popular imagination, which regards them as so many elements which ought to be turned to the benefit of the Argentine people and Government.

The war, then, waged against Paraguay, upon a purely Argentine question, and with purely Argentine resources, would be exceedingly popular in every part of the Republic. Let us see how that war will be conducted. As the writer in the "Nacion Argentina" states, Paraguay is a "militarized" country. Every man is obliged, at the beck and call of Government, to take up arms. Her immediate force is consequently large, but it is all that she can ever have. If she has rifled cannon, and all the modern improvements in warfare, she has no practical experience in that science, and has no competent officers to command her numerous legions. But lastly, and this is the principal point: her forces, however large, will be fatally divided, and will have to operate without combination. With one army corps in Matto Grosso, the body of the army in Rio Grande, and several regi-

ments at Humaita, the interior of the country would be open to an invader, and that is precisely what will take place. The issue will be decided, not in Matto Grosso, nor in Rio Grande, nor yet at Humaita, but the Argentine forces will, in case of war, strike for the centre of the country. We are so assured by the official organ, and we cannot doubt that at the first certain news of Paraguayan aggression, President Mitre will call the province to arms, will delegate the Executive power to the Vice-President, and at once embark for Corrientes with the infantry regiments as the basis of an army which would soon be augmented by the tens of thousands of Entre Rios and Santa Fe. These premises once made, we may well refrain from following the ideal campaign further. If we have adduced anything which may tend to disprove the predictions of your Montevidean correspondents as to the probable results of the defence of Paysandú, our object will have been attained.

Very truly yours,

VIATOR.

MURDER OF LARKIN.

December 15, 1864.

Sir,
I am informed this day by a friend of mine that he has read in your paper at Salto that you have me published as a criminal—to be the murderer of Thos. Larkin, which is false I say before the world; you stated in your paper that I left the well in company with him, which is wrong, as I did not see him from the time I left him at the well until I found him dead next morning; you also stated that the sheep were mixed that evening, which is also a falsehood, as it was next day they mixed; you also stated that I entered my house that evening for some weapon, which is also wrong, as I did not enter it that night, nor was able; now sir I am no subscriber to your paper nor of any note in the camp either, nor have I any friends or relations in it, but I consider I have enough enemies without you becoming one, which I consider you on this account. You ought to be very particular about destroying a young man's character (that never was tainted in lifetime) without justice or any proof; I am in prison on suspicion, no more, as the criminal judge informed me, and he ought to know better than you or any other man, so I expect you will recall your advertisement the first opportunity you have. I hope I will have the opportunity of talking to you shortly, and know the person who gave you this account of me, or publish his name. You ought to be the friend of the poor and friendless here instead of the oppressor, especially of the innocent.

I remain your obedient servant,
WILLIAM FEGAN.

MACKERN'S SIGN-BEARD.

To the Editors of the "Standard."

Dear Sirs,

Having read in the "Standard" that you would thankfully receive any news of the whereabouts of Mr. Mackern's very artistic sign-board, I will with pleasure let you know where he may find it; if Mr. Mackern will only be so kind as to climb on to the roof of Olivera's Cigar Shop or rather on the Confleria roof next door to said shop, he will have the pleasure of putting his hands on the article which was walked off with from his door on the Noche Buena. It can easily be seen from the opposite side of the street.

Yours,

VIC.

MURDER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A person calling himself a Brazilian pretends to call in question the statement of a poor man rescued by Captain Johnson of the gunboat *Dotorelli*, who says his wife, sister-in-law, 3 children and maid-servant had their throats cut at Paysandú by the soldiers of his Brazilian Majesty. We cannot undertake to give our anonymous inquisitor the names and ages of the victims, no more than we can those of the soldiers who perished at the Retiro. If "Brazilian" supposes that we published so terrible a case in bad faith or on other than the most undoubted authority, we should feel inclined to refuse him any explanation, as he must be ignorant of the impartial and honorable principles of the English press to which we have the honor to belong. Moreover we are not at liberty to publish the names of our informants; suffice

it, that their character and sentiments place such authority beyond the reach of suspicion.

If, however, any motives of humanity or natural pride animate the correspondent of the 'Nacional,' we will give him the address of some persons who can furnish him with further particulars, on condition that he give us his word of honor not to publish the names or make use of such information except for his own private advantage.

This is not like the story of the 'Nacion Argentina' about 3 Portuguese children starved on board the Marques de Olinda, which has been contradicted by the engineer of that steamer.

THE MARAYES MINES, SAN JUAN.

We have been favored with an interesting letter from a person well versed in mining: the following paragraphs are extracted:—

"The only mine into which I descended was that of 'Baltazar,' in which the works are more actively carried on than in any other, and very different from the method pursued [at the San Juan Mining Co's works. I think Mr. N. is right when he says that they have commenced there badly and will find it difficult to carry it out successfully. At Baltazar there is a vein of metal 12 inches wide visible on the surface, and now they are taking off the silver almost pure, in large quantities: they have an amount in deposit to the value of 20 or 25 thousand hard dollars, and the stock is increasing.

"The system of refining metals on the spot is much better than shipping the crude ore at Buenos Ayres for England, as the freight in the latter case would be too heavy. When the furnaces at Marayes are concluded, they will have plenty to do, and I have no doubt the miners even from Tontal will come thither with their metals.

"As to the route for travelling I advise you to take the Cordoba road which is shorter and less disagreeable than the mail-coach one. From Cordoba you can reach the Marayes in 5 or 6 days. We were 10 days coming, but when one travels with ladies and baggage, it causes much delay. Mules and peons are always to be had at Cordoba, which enables one to go from Rosario to the Marayes mines in 10 or 12 days.

"There are 60 or 70 men at work in Los Marayes; they extract 8 to 10 cajones (20 to 25 tons) per month, the average ley being 50 marks per cajon (20 marks or 10 lbs per ton). This ley improves, in the more advanced works, to 70 marks per cajon. The furnaces which will be concluded in two months will suffice to refine a cajon of metal per day. The engineer directing the works, M. A. Lamelle, is a gentleman of great talent, and one of the highest repute in his profession in these countries.

OPERATIONS OF THE REBEL ARMY.

(BY ONE OF FLORES' OFFICERS.)

Dec. 22, 1864.

On board the Capitana, Paysandú. Having learned that the Government army was crossing the Rio Negro, we struck our tents on the 20th, and started to meet Saá. Our force was 4000 cavalry, infantry, and artillery, under General Flores in person: no sooner did the enemy hear of our approach than he re-crossed the Rio Negro.

Our army at 6 o'clock this morning resumed the siege, and I think the "formal attack" will take place immediately, to settle the fate of Paysandú right off.

The Brazilian army has not yet come up, but is hourly expected: the cause of its delay is the greatness of its force, with its heavy baggage trains, and the unevenness of the ground also prevents hasty marches.

Dec. 23.

At 8 this morning another band of philanthropists arrived from the Montevideo Government. Paysandú has not yet fallen, as Gen. Flores has made no attempt to take it: he has his army lying all round the town. He prolongs the siege, but knows well that he can walk into the place whenever he likes.

December 24th.

This morning at 6 o'clock our army marched towards Rabon: it is said Flores got word that Saá had again crossed the Rio Negro and was coming up towards us. I think Saá only meant to draw off our attention from Paysandú as might escape, but they are caged and no hope for them. Saá won't come

up, and if he do he will have to run back to Montevideo with news of his own defeat.

The Grand army of Brazil, according to news received to-day will be before Paysandú on Dec. 25 (to-morrow), but I am sure they won't delay beyond the 30th at farthest.

Dec. 25th.

I mentioned yesterday that we raised the siege a second time, as Gen. Flores had heard of Saá's advance, but the rumor turned out unfounded. At 9 a.m. the siege was resumed.

In my next I hope to announce the capture of this place and all the bandits therein, as Providence has given the satellites of tyranny into our hands.—*Nacional*.

THE BELGRANO FAIR.

Comisionados nombrados en los diferentes partidos de la campaña, bajo la presidencia de los Sres. Jucés de Paz, con el objeto de cooperar a la realizacion de la referida Feria en Belgrano, que tendrá lugar del 1.º al 15 de Abril del año próximo de 1865.

San Vicente—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Anacleto Ponzatti y Francisco Lopez Seco.

Quilmes—El Juez de Paz D. Andres Baranda y los Sres. D. A. Wilde, Wilfredo Latham, Juan Davison y Tpmis Flores.

Baradero—El Juez de Paz D. Luis Villanueva y los Sres. Martin Gainza, Fernin-Castex y German Frers.

Ensenada—El Juez de Paz D. Tiburcio Busto y los Sres. Calisto Manjan, Vicente Letamendi y José G. Taylor.

Cañuelas—El Juez de Paz D. Justo Hoz y Roberto M. Clymont.

Exaltacion de la Cruz—El Juez de Paz D. José S. Sosa y los Sres. Julian Sosa y Pedro Insua Diaz.

Carmen de Areco—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Archibaldo Craig y Antonio Piran.

Chascomus—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Leandro Gándara, Diego Dods y Ricardo Newton (hijo).

Lomas de Zamora—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Patricio Booke y Evaristo Grigera.

Lobos—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Marino Acosta y Juan Antonio Cascañares.

Magdalena—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Ricardo B. Newton y Calisto Moujan.

San Pedro—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Ramon Quiroga y José M. Castro.

Villa de Lujan—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Luis Olivera y O'Connor.

Giles—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Pedro Salas y Hermenegildo Riestra.

Matanza—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Lino Lagos y Emilio Conesa.

San Nicolas de los Arroyos y su campaña—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Manuel S. Guerrero (hijo), Tomas Acevedo, Luis A. Boat, Segundo R. Garcia, Francisco Benites, Marcelino Diaz Herrera, Mariano Marengo y Santiago Bengolea.

Monte—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Pascual Videla y Guillermo McClymont.

Rojas—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Norberto Quirno y Angel Martinez.

Dolores—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Patricio Guittar y Modesto Fresco.

Salto—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. David Lanata y Grigera.

Ranchos—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Pastor Villanueva y Patricio Reid.

Arrecifes—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Jerje Stegmann y Manuel Carranza.

Pilar—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Bonifacio Huergo y Juan G. Muñoz.

Belgrano—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Simon de la Serna y Diego White.

San Antonio de Areco—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Luis Chapeaurouge y Norberto Martinez.

25 de Mayo—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Jorge Seen y Victorino Abrego.

Villa de Mercedes—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Eustaquio Cordova y Manuel Mones Ruiz.

Zarate—El Juez de Paz y los Sres. Agustin Saavedra y Estanislao de la Torre.

Buenos Aires, Diciembre 9 de 1864. El Secretario de la Comision Inicialora.

R. M. CAVENAGA.

LETTERS.

The following are lying uncalled for at the United States Consulate, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 23rd:—Orlando Ames, Alfred E. Connors, Elias E. Davison, Captain R. C. Denham, James Dugan, James H. Dugan, Kilby Ferguson, An-

reas Fespersion, Joseph C. Field, William H. Fisher, Frank M. Johnson, Jerome B. Johnson, Edward Fugett, Francis S. Kinney, Captain Benjamin P. Lecraw, John H. Moore, John Murry, Alphonso H. Parker, John O. Smious, Asa F. Smith, Captain Everett Staples, Henry A. Stetson, James W. Storey, John Thorne, Hiram E. Tracy, Andrew S. Rogers, Samuel V. Willetts, York, T. S. York.

ON CHANGE.

Dec. 27th.
Paper price of ounces, \$4554
Do. sovereigns, 1394
First price of patacons, 28 35
Afterwards, 28 40 to 45
On time, 28 60 to 55
Last price, 28 45
Specie opened at the closing price of Saturday, and went up 10 centimos, sales on time tending still higher.
10,000 National Bonds were done for the 7th of January at 33½, without current coupon; this shows improvement.
The sales of specie on time amounted to \$124,000.
In imports we learn that the cargo of the George Dunkee from New York, 428,000 ft. pine, was sold at 38½ on board.

COLON THEATRE.

COMPANIA de NIÑOS FLORENTINOS.

WENESDAY, December 28th.

BENEFICIO Y DESPEDIDA del Pianista Niño de 9 años

ERIANA BRAGA.

Primera Parte.—1.º La Tonadilla el SACRISTAN Y LA VIUDA.

2.º Grande Fantasia de Concierto sobre motivos de la Opera

LA FAVORITA.

Por el beneficiado.

Segunda Parte.

1.º Primer acto del baile de carácter

LA ELAUTA MAGICA.

2.º Fantasia por beneficiado, sobre motivos de la Opera

LA TRAVIATA.

Tercera Parte.

1.º En un intermedio se ejecutará por el beneficiado la grande fantasia sobre la Opera

LE PRE-AUX-CLERC.

2.º Acto segundo y último del baile. A las ocho y media.

Now Ready, the

IRISH CATHOLIC ALMANAC FOR BUENOS AYRES,

1865.

Price \$5 mpc.

Edited and printed at the 'Standard' office.

To Captains of vessels or Military men.

For sale a first-rate field telescope of immense power, with sealing case. Apply No. 40 calle Reconquista.

175 3p d28

Notice.

The Master of the British barque Anna, arrived here on the 28th inst., from Swansea, with a cargo of Coals, consigned to Mr. Woims or order, is desirous of communicating with his said consignees, giving them notice that his said vessel is ready to discharge.

160 6p d27

Notice to Sheepfarmers.

Sheepfarmers wishing to ship Wool on their own account to either Antwerp, Havre, England, or the United States, can now do so under most favorable circumstances: 75 per cent. of the actual market value will be advanced on the shipment, free of any interest whatever! the balance to be paid when the account sales arrive here. The Wool to be baled in any barraca the owner may select.

Further particulars may be had on application at the "Standard" office.

168 15p d28

Wanted.

An English boy wants a situation in an English mercantile house in town. Speaks Spanish and English. Best references given.

Apply E. Y. Standard office.

172 6p d28

Wants a Situation.

A respectable middle aged woman wants a situation as sempstress and would have no objection to take charge of children or go to the country if required. Apply at calle de San Martin No. 137.

3p d28

Wanted.

Two good English or German girls with good recommendations. Apply H. S. Standard office.

174 3p d28

Governess.

A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as family governess. Apply 'Young Lady,' Standard office.

6p d28

Situation Wanted.
A young German, who speaks English, French and Spanish, and who has been in the camp for several years, wants a situation as Mayordomo. Address, at this office, X.X.

Employment.
A young man (Swiss), speaking 3 languages and writes a good hand, is desirous of a situation as time-keeper or in any light capacity. Apply to Messrs. Jaegeli and Diavet, watch-makers, Calle Peru No. 3.

159 3p d27

Wanted a Situation.

An Englishman who filled a trustworthy situation and has the best credentials, seeks an engagement in an English or Spanish house as clerk or book-keeper. Apply H. 102 Piedad or 'Standard' office.

162 d27 3p

Mayordomo.

A Scotchman seeks for an engagement as administrator of an Estancia. He has been resident in this country fourteen years; during the last ten years he has lived in the camp, rearing all classes of stock, but principally employed with sheep, being conversant with the modes of some of the first establishments. He has had experience in the formation of places, in planting montes, laying down alfalfas, and all chisera and camp work. He is now in the direction of an estancia combining flocks of sheep and chacras, and is present contract expires in a few months. Apply by letter addressed B. O. Z. Standard office, No. 74 calle Belgrano.

157 6p d 5 w. d27

Wanted Employment.

As Book-keeper and Correspondent. A gentleman formerly book-keeper and Correspondent in an English house at Rio de Janeiro, desires employment in a similar capacity. Satisfactory references. Address T. C. D., Standard office.

159 6p d22

Wanted.

A Cook in an estancia 18 leagues from town, South. Good references required. Apply to No. 7 Calle 25 de Mayo.

157 d22 6p

Wanted.

A middle aged woman as Cook for a small English family, at a chacra near town; good references required. Apply at Calle de Chacabuco, No. 31.

132 d22 6p

Wanted Medianeros.

Required two Medianeros for two of the finest flocks in Entre Rios, excellent camps and good water, situated in the Department of Gualeguayacu. Apply to 25 and 27 Calle Defensa.

32 1m d6

Land.

On Sale and to Rent of various sizes and different partidos, in the partido of Mercedes and Lujan there are four different lots of Land, two in Fortin de Areco. Sheep on sale in lots to suit purchasers. The undersigned contract to pass Sheep to any part their owners wish, answering to all losses. Money to lend.

Apply Reconquista No. 46.

165 3p d27

Furnished Rooms to Let.

A fine Sala and Bedroom in an English house, with attendance. No. 95 Calle Maypu (altos).

173 3p d27

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom, adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate.

CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258

57 1m d. 8

Furnished Apartments (Central).

394 Calle Rivadavia 394.

At the above house furnished Apartments well lighted, &c., can always be had for single Gentlemen or Ladies, with attendance if required.

37 1m d6

To Rent.

An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep.

For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida.

s15 x.

To Rent.

A small estancia to the south, about one-third of a square league of ground, a fine azotea house, three 'puestos,' alfalfa fields, fruit trees, corrales, and all other requisites for a complete establishment. Distance from Buenos Ayres ten leagues; from Moron six leagues; from San Vicente four leagues. The land is of the best in the province, and there is an arroyo of permanent water, which crosses it in its entire length. A long lease on moderate terms will be given.

For further particulars, please apply to Wells, Beckhause, and Co., 173 Piedad, from 5 to 9 o'clock p.m.

138 1m d & w. d22.

For Sale.

A piece of camp with half a league of garden attached, situated between the Salado and the town of Dolores. Also 2000 sheep. For particulars apply at 34 Chacabuco.

119 9p, d21

To Rent.

Various leagues of camp situated in the partidos of Pila Marchiquita and Azul: price from \$600 to \$2000 mpc yearly per 100 square leagues. For further particulars apply at 180 Calle Florida.

d21, x

To Let.

A small but new house, good for business, situated in the Calle Buen Orden, corner of Caseros. Apply for further information to No. 89 Calle Corrientes.

117 d 21, 9p

Furnished Rooms to Let.

21—TACUARI—21.

169 6p d27

To Rent.

Some excellent camp, 35 leagues from this city, on the side of the Salado, Partido 25 de Mayo, joining Mr. S. Quinn's camp. Persons interested may rent enough for one flock, 3, 4 or a league. The camp is of the best kind for sheep. For particulars apply at the establishment to Mr. Esteples, or 257 Calle Belgrano, in town.

152 1m d24

On Sale.

A large Building, Calle Chacabuco. 1 league of good Camp in Las Flores, cheap.

An Estancia in Entre-Rios, 1½ leagues, 6,000 sheep, cattle, mares, etc. Good buildings and chacra.

An Estancia, ½ league, in Partido del Monte.

1½ league in Ville de Mercedes, one league from the town, 8 puestos, corrales, etc.

½ League of good camp in the partido de Navarro.

WANTED, a central House, for a family. An Estancia, with cattle and buildings this side of the Salado River. 2 leagues of Camp in the Salto.

A small house near the Retiro. A piece of ground in the north of the city.

Four or six puestos near the partido del Monte wanted to rent.

Wanted, money to lend, with guarantee of public stocks.

Money given on mortgage. Public stocks and titles of the Foreign Debt are bought.

Office of D. Alejandro Cornac, Exchange Broker, 67 San Martin (altos) front of the Bolsa, from 8 to 4.

d1, X.

For Sale.

One thousand fine Mestiza Sheep in the partido of San Vicente. For further particulars apply to Urie and Muir, 162 Defensa.

146 12p d24

La Previsora Argentina.

Cumpliendo con los Estatutos se previene a los Sres. Suscriptores cuyos vencimientos sean en 31 de corriente, que para ese día deben hacer efectivas sus cuotas.

El Gerente, JUAN CASADO.

6p d 27

Almanaque del Escritorio.

De que se saca diariamente una hoja. Muy comodo y bien hecho. Precio 108 mpc. Se vende en la Imprenta Alemana, S. Martin 111.

170 3p d 27

Moneda y Reditor.

Se solicita de 20 a 200 mil p. mpc. por 4 meses con garantia de fondos Nacionales aprobados al 20 p. con el interes del 2 p. mensual. Darn razon Calle Suipacha en frente al n. 216 En la misma se venden deuda Nacional en tramite al 24 p. 2.

164 3p, d. 27

Matterson's Limerick Hams and Bacon.

Prime Cork Butter 64, 66 and 68 Piedad.

167 3p d 27

The Celebrated Cure for Scab in Sheep.

South Down Wash,

On Sale at the

HIBERNIAN HOUSE,

64, 66, and 68 Piedad.

166 6p d27

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

G. and H. MACKERN,

44, Calle San Martin.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUÁ AND CO.

No. 103 Calle de Cangallo,
BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1865.

P. P. Mauá and Co. WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositor can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA, PARAGUAY, PARANA, URUGUAY, U.N.A.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival; to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.

2nd ".....£25.

3rd ".....£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.

2nd ".....£45.

3rd ".....£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

The U.N.A. will sail on the 3rd of January.

H. A. GREEN & CO.,

85 RECONQUISTA.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127

Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia: Parcels of all kinds, including remittances of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.

Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.

Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.

Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.

Leaves Cordoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.

Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.

The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pávon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c.

All parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Pávon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

n 16 x

Watches and Jewellery.

F. GROETING,

62—CALLE RIVADAVIA—62

Has always on hand a fine and splendid assortment of

Watches, lever and

horizontal.

Clocks of all descriptions.

Gentlemen's chains of plain and colored gold, Pins, Sleeve-buttons, Watch-keys.

Rings with or without Diamonds, &c., &c.

Sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings, Half-sets, single Bracelets, Brooches and Earrings, Crosses, Lockets and Neck-chains.

Ladies' Watch-chains and Keys &c.

Gold Pencil-cases and Penholders, &c.

Particular attention is called to the great variety of Gold Chains (for ladies and gentlemen) at moderate prices. All kind of repairs well attended to and promptly executed.

3m, 025

For Sale,

Five hundred fine Sheep, by the run, good for the breeding of Mestiza Rams. There are no male animals amongst them, and they are from the breed of a well known estancia. For further particulars apply to Don Antonio Guimaraens, Calle Lima, No. 334.

3m, 025

For Sale,

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SEAW,

204 Calle Venezuela.

131

022, 6p

119

022, 6p

119

022, 6p

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022, 6p

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022, 6p

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COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.

Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate.

BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,

Calle de la Piedad, 208.

Jl. 1m

Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufacturers) which we are offering at lowest possible cash prices.

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

OF BUENOS AYRES.

49 & 51—Calle Defensa—49 & 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.

Just Received.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS

at lowest possible cash prices.

Wool Broker.

The undersigned wishes to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced in the above line, and hopes that by strict attention to business he will be enabled to merit a share of public patronage.

All sales connected with Barracas, South Plaza, and Onze de Setiembre will carefully be attended to by letters addressed to Calle Suipacha No. 137.

He may himself personally be seen at the "Bolsa de Comercio" from 2 till 4 in the afternoon.

WILLIAM MICHAEL MOONEY.

134

English and French Seminary.

36—CALLE INDEPENDENCIA—36

Conducted by Miss Stuart.

Miss STUART in returning thanks to those kind friends who have patronised her since opening the above establishment, begs to inform them and the public that the vacations will commence on the 22nd inst, and that business will be resumed on the 2nd of January, 1865.

Miss S. will be at home to receive applications on and after the 26th inst.

130

(22, 15p)

TUPPER & Co.'s

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON

AND PATENT TILES,

FOR

ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &c.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s manufactures are marked—

TUPPER & CO., Manufacturers,

61a, MORGATE STREET, LONDON.

With either of their brands, Best "T.C." with Crown over; Best "C.C." with "G" in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable London House, or to the manufacturers direct.

61a, MORGATE STREET, LONDON.

"Catalogues forwarded on application."

CAUTION.

Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.

26p 1 f d 25

Oakey & Sons

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,

EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,

EMERY BLACK LEAD, GLASS AND EMERY

PAPEL AND GLASS CLOTH.

INDIAN KNIFE POLISH, &c.

WELLINGTON MILLS,

172, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S. LONDON

26p 1 w d 25.

Rimmel's

toilet Vinegar

is far superior to any

other of the kind, as a

tonic and refreshing

agent to the Toilet or

Bath, a revived perfume

and a powerful disinfectant.

It is used by the most

sanitary properties in

ter it is indispensable requisite, especially in warm climates.

OTHER ARTICLES RECOMMENDED—

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Egyptian

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, Fragrance, etc. of exquisite

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, Honey, Windsor, and other

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE, and Glycerine for beautifying

RIMMEL'S PERFUME VAPORIZER, Perfume Foun-

tains, etc. etc.

R. RIMMEL, Perfumier to H. R. H. Princess of Wales.

96, STRAND, and 21, CURNHILL, London.

WILKINSON'S PATENT

SAFES AND DRAWERS

Having established the

reputation of their Patent, in

an action tried on the 28th and

29th of June instant, in the

Court of Common Pleas

before Mr. Justice Coleridge,

and a Special Jury, in which

Wilkinson and another, of

Blackfriars Road, in the

District of Southwark

County of Surrey, were Plaintiffs; and

Charles and others, of No. 33 Gracechurch Street, in the

City of London, and others, who were Defendants, were

Defendants; and the Jury, having by their verdict found

that the above-named Defendants had infringed the Pat-

ent of the Plaintiffs, and that the Plaintiffs were entitled

to the relief prayed for in their petition, the Court ordered

that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum

of £100,000, and that the Plaintiffs should pay to the

Defendants the sum of £100,000, and that the costs should

be paid by the Defendants.

DAY AND MARTIN'S

Real Japan Blaching.

97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather

it stands Unrivalled.

SOLD BY ALL THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN

THE COLONY.

In Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers

against Spurious imitations of their Manufacture

and Labels.

Orders through Mercantile Houses.

Established more than Thirty Years.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c.

The sufferings which these excruciating diseases have entailed upon mankind are now likely to be forever annihilated by the use of

Rever's Embrocation. When applied in the most judicious and

diagnostic cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Tio Doloreux, Lumbago, Sciatica, &c. &c. it never fails to produce the most happy effects. The embrocation forming this invaluable

remedy is based on a philosophical principle, and is free from every

thing in the remotest degree allied to the inflammatory process, and is innoxious in its composition, it is

destined to the highest stand in the whole of medicine—"Morning

World."

Extract from a letter of J. E. Nor-

ton, Esq., Surgeon, Liverpool.

No family ought to be without this invaluable remedy for Gout,

Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Hoop-

ing-cough, Cramps, Spasms, Sprains,

Bruises, Cuts, Punctures, Con-

tusions, Chilblains, &c. &c. The in-

estimable properties of this simple

compound consist in its power of

infinitely in subduing inflammation and swelling, no

matter how violent or from what cause. The disease must

yield to its soothing influence."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors,

price 2s. 6d. per bottle.

Depot—J. Tinsdale & Son, William-street, and 5 & 6

Water-street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

Leach Importers, Court and Medical Plaster Manu-

facturers—Established 1813.

OSTEO IDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

Messrs. GABRIEL'S invention for supplying Artificial

Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing

with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and

especially adapted for warm climates.

MESS GABRIEL

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS

27, Harley Street, Covent Garden Square,

City Establishment—26 Ludgate Hill (4 doors from the

Railway Bridge).

Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.

Birmingham: 61, New Street.

"Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding

particulars of the condition of their mouths, with an im-

pression of One Guinea, will receive by return that which

will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as

to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete

set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED OSTEOLOGIQUE, for

restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per

bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Teeth, 10s.

warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per

packet; and the Quin Quina 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S PATENT Artificial Teeth, which explain the

numerous advantages obtainable by